

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. 25.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Bank Notes Found.

WAS left at the subscriber's shop on the 5th inst. sundry Bank Notes, by a young man, which may be had by describing them and paying for this advertisement. Apply to 42-tf Hollaway, Bain & Steele.

A COMPLETE Beef Roast, and music and dancing, will take place at my house on the 30th, October next, where Gentlemen and Ladies may amuse themselves in a large and select company, to their hearts content.—Price to Gentlemen, one dollar. 42-tf LITTLETON ESTES.

For Sale,

A LOT of ground containing about two acres, adjoining the new Roman Chapel, and fronting Third street, which will be sold in one or two lots to suit the purchaser. Application to be made to Gen. Robert Todd, near Lexington, to whom it belongs, or to David Todd, in Lexington. 40-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorized to receive and settle the same—he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice. THOMAS D. OWINGS. Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-tf

THE LOT of ground at the corner of Main Cross and Second streets, is offered for sale at one, two and three years credit without interest. It will be divided so as to accommodate purchasers. John Hart. Lexington, Sept. 15, 1812. 38-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber is about to leave the state for a short time: all those indebted to him either by bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to call on Mr. L. J. Gist, or Mr. Saml. Trotter at the store of Messrs. Saml. and George Trotter, and settle their respective dues, as further indulgence cannot be given. ROBT. A. GATEWOOD. Sept. 16th, 1812. 39-8t

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
A Splendid Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.
17-tf Lexington, April 17, 1812

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash. 31-tf Lexington, July 21, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER
WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR
SALT-PETRE,
At their Store in Lexington, during present year.
January 1st, 1812.

Wanted,

THREE or four apprentices to learn the machine making business. Also one to the white smith's business; boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age who can come well recommended will be taken on liberal terms by the subscriber living on water street—where can be had on short notice machines for carding and spinning cotton and wool made on the most approved plans. JOHN MARSH. Lexington, July 13th 1812. 20-tf

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington and solicits a continuance of public favor. His business will be hereafter carried on under the name of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purties, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the price known when the work is bespoke. The stand is still occupied, situated near the junction of the streets.
January 17th, 1812.

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL.

Washing Mills superseded.

Take a tub, or a tight box, to which there must be a cover; place a rack, or some sticks that will not stain the clothes, 2 or 3 inches from the bottom of the vessel. Fix a boiler in any convenient situation, which may contain from three to six gallons, for this boiler there must be a tight cover, made of wood, as being better than metal; into a hole of an inch or more in diameter, made in the cover, there must be one end of a pipe or tube inserted, the other end of which must enter the vessel below the rack. On this rack the clothes, being first wet with water in which pearl-ash has been dissolved, at the rate of 5 or 6 ounces for 10 or 12 shirts; cover the steam vessel, and let the clothes remain under the operation of the steam 3-4 of an hour, or until they are effectually heated, then take them out and manage them just as they are managed after they come out of a washing-mill—that is, soap the parts most soiled. A little washing and ringing completes the process. It is only the finer clothes require pearl-ash. Lye moderately strong, may be substituted for the coarser kind. Silks and woollens are excluded from this mode of being washed, as all animal substances are injured by pearl-ash or lye. The steam produced from hard water, is not so good as that produced from rain water.

A separate steam vessel may be used for cooking potatoes, meat, &c. as all that is boiled for the table may be effectually cooked in steam.

The writer of this article has had the above mode of washing clothes introduced into his family, and used for some time, much to the satisfaction of those employed in that business.

Commencement of the War.

America did not begin the War against England; but England began it against America. She had seized by official accounts, MORE THAN 6000 AMERICAN SEAMEN; she had captured nearly 1000 AMERICAN VESSELS, CREWS, AND CARGOES; she had infested our coasts and MURDERED OUR CITIZENS; she had, by her Allies, INVADDED OUR COUNTRY, AND SLAUGHTERED MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN; and committed MANY OTHER ACTS OF HOSTILITY, before War was Declared against her! BRITAIN BEGAN THE WAR, & CARRIED IT ON FOR YEARS, before America authorized or committed a single hostile act! She has forced our Government to draw the sword; and there is now no alternative, but RESISTANCE OR SUBMISSION; INDEPENDENCE OR SUBJUGATION; LIBERTY OR SLAVERY! Americans, which do you prefer?

From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register.

LONDON, July 25.

American States.—A second American war seemed to be all that was wanting to complete the round of adventures in this jubilee reign; and this it seems we have now got. It was very hard to persuade people, that America would declare war. I begged of the Regent not to listen to those who affected to laugh at American hostility. I told him, in so many words, that we should have war, unless we redressed the grievances that America complained of. Scarcely any body could be prevailed upon to believe this; but it is come true, it seems, after all. The Anti-jacobins will not believe me; they despise my warnings; and they pay for it in the end. Not only the public, but the government, in England, wholly disbelieved that there are so many newspapers in England, whose sole purpose is to deceive the public, that the wonder is, that any truth at all ever gains general belief. There has, however, been an extraordinary degree of obstinacy as to the real intention of America with regard to war. Nothing could induce people to believe that she would go to war. I asserted and proved, as I thought, that it was naturally to be expected that she would go to war, unless we did away the orders in council, and also the imprisonment of American seamen; but, scarcely a soul would believe. Perhaps, it may be good for the cause of freedom that I was not believed! But, let us now quit the past and look a little to the future. What will take place now? The letter, or pretended letter, from Liverpool, under the date of the 18th inst. would make this cheated nation believe, that the moment the news arrives of the repeal of the orders in council, the quarrel with America, will be at an end. It will be best, however, to let the letter speak for itself.—“I have to advise you, that a pilot boat is arrived here to-day from New-York, which she left on the 23d ult. bringing an account that the Senate, after deliberating seven days, had come to the resolution of declaring war against Great Britain, 19 to 13. An express had arrived at New-York to Maj. Bloomfield, which he read at the head of his army, formally announcing that the United States had declared war against Great Britain. I think it proper to add, however, that the houses in New-York which dispatched the pilot with this information, for the purpose of making speculations in produce, expressly ordered that, should the orders in council be revoked, their friends here were on no account to make any purchases for them. This is a convincing proof that this declaration of war will be short lived, and on the arrival of the Gazette, containing the revocation of the orders in council, all matters in dispute between the two countries will be amicably settled. The Mackarel schooner had been dispatched from New-York by Mr. Foster, direct to Falmouth the day before the pilot-boat sailed. When the Senate came to the resolution of declaring war, the account of Mr. Perceval's death had not reached Washington, but was known at New-York.” Thus a new falsehood is to be set on foot. We are now to believe, that the declaration of war is to have no effect. Till now it has been asserted, distinctly asserted, that the Senate had rejected the proposition for war. This, as the reader well knows, has been stated most distinctly, with all the circumstances attending the fact. It was not only asserted, that the Senate had rejected the proposition, but the number of the majority against the motion was given to this deceived, this cheated, this insulted nation. In the Courier newspaper of

the 17th instant, was published the following paragraph:—“We stop the press to state, that we have just learned, that on a motion made in the House of Representatives for declaring war against Great Britain, the question was carried by a large majority; but on being brought up to the Senate, it was rejected by a majority of two.” This was published on the 17th of July, and on the 20th the above letter from Liverpool. Now, upon what authority was the first statement made? Clearly upon no authority at all. It was a falsehood; a falsehood intended to deceive the people of England; a falsehood intended to cheat them; a falsehood intended to answer most base and yet most foolish purposes; for, on the 20th, out comes the truth by sheer force. I have heard a gentleman say, that he verily believed, that, if the French were at Dover, half a million strong, these same newspapers would represent Napoleon as at the last gasp. I hardly believe that; for, by the time he was safely landed, they would be considering of the means of going over to his side, and would, in their minds, be settling as to their price. But, short of a crisis like that, there is nothing that will induce them to desist from persevering in falsehood to the very moment of detection. To the very moment! They know well, that a few weeks, days, or hours, must expose their falsehoods to the public; but, they know also, that, for these weeks, days, or hours, the falsehoods answer their purpose. And, when one falsehood is worn out, they have another. Thus it is, that this nation is deceived; it is thus that it is more deceived than any other nation upon earth; and that, at last, when a calamity comes upon it, it seems to be thunderstruck at what all the rest of the world clearly foresaw. It is thus, too, more than by any other means, that the country has been brought into its present humbled and distressed state. The people have always been believing pretty nearly the contrary of the truth while the event was coming. The result has, in almost every case, been precisely the opposite of what was expected; and the world have thought the people of England mad for their silly expectations; but, if the world knew the means that are used to make the people of England believe falsehoods instead of truth; if the world knew, that the people of England, during the progress of any expedition or other warlike undertaking, for instance, hear nothing but falsehoods respecting it, the world would not be surprised at the disappointment of the people of England at the result.

These observations apply with peculiar force to the dispute with America, who has been represented to the people of England as being, even now, wholly incapable of going to war, and whose government has been represented as acting contrary to the sense of the people in all its acts of resistance against England. Now, however, we are at war, if the above news be true; and even now new falsehoods are attempted to be palmed upon us. But does the reader not perceive, that if America has declared war, she is at war? And that if she is at war, there must be a treaty before there can be a peace? To make a treaty of peace will require some months, at any rate; and does the reader suppose that the Americans, after the expense of arming has been encountered, will disarm till she has obtained satisfaction upon all the points at issue? The acts of aggression (as she considers them) on our part are many; and does the reader suppose that the mere news of the repeal of the orders in council will satisfy her? Besides, if there were no object of disagreement but that of the orders in council, does not the reader perceive that the repeal has not been full, and complete, and unqualified; and that if it were so, America cannot be expected to disarm without some sort of compensation? What! is our government to commit upon the Americans whatever acts of aggression it pleases; and, after that, when America arms and declares war, are we to suppose that, to effect an instant peace, we have nothing to do but to put a stop to our aggression? I do not take upon me to assert that they are aggressions; but supposing them to be such, as I really think they are, does the reader suppose that our government possess a license to commit acts of aggression, and to put forward its mere cessation of them as a ground for peace with the offended party? This is not the way with our government, either abroad or at home. It is always talking of “indemnity for the past and security for the future”; and why are we to suppose that the American government will not talk in the same way? If a man offend our government, does it say, “cease to offend us, and there is an end to the matter”? No; this is not the language it is now making use of to the people in the Luddite counties. It punishes them, when it can catch them; and shall it lay down as a maxim, that it is never to be made responsible for what it does? The reader may be assured that the Americans do not consider it as exempted from the usual laws and principles by which nations regulate their conduct towards each other; and he may be further assured that the inquiries relative to the state of our manufacturers will not, when read in America, tend to lower her tone. She is now armed; she has got over her great reluctance to enlist soldiers and to fit out armed vessels; and she will, in my opinion, never lay down her arms, that is to say, she will never make peace with us, until we agree to make her ample compensation for her losses and injuries under the Orders in Council, and also agree to desist from impressing any person on board her ships at sea. Are we prepared for this? Are the associates of Perceval ready to give up their points? Are they ready to pay for what has been captured under regulations which the Americans regard as a violation of their rights; and are they ready to make it a crime, in any English officer to seize seamen on board American ships at sea? If they are, we shall certainly soon be at peace with America; if they are not, my opinion is, that we shall have war with her till those points are given up. The close of the pretended letter from Liverpool is curious. It observes that, “when the Senate came to the resolution of declaring war, the account of Mr. Perceval's death had not reached Washington.” As much as to say, that if the news of his death had reached Washington, war might not have been declared! And this is the way in which the friends of the little dead lawyer speak of him, is it? They leave us clearly to infer, that the news of his death, the bare news of his death, might have prevented a war with America! And yet have these same writers the impudence to call the people of Nottingham, and other places, monsters, because they expressed their joy upon receiving that same news! In conclusion, I beg the reader to bear in mind, that I have been

nearly two years endeavoring to prevent a war with America; that very soon after I was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Newgate, and to pay a thousand pounds to the King, for writing about the flogging of English local militia men at the town of Ely, and about the employing of German troops upon that occasion; I beg the reader to bear in mind, that very soon after that imprisonment commenced, I began my most earnest endeavors to prevent this war, the most fatal I fear of all the many wars in which we have been engaged since the present King mounted the throne. I was enabled to tell pretty exactly what would come to pass, unless we redressed the grievances of America without delay. I had letters from America, written by persons of a little more understanding than appears to be possessed by those from whom our lawyers get their information. I did not know to what extent the merchants of America might submit to have their property seized, but I was well assured that the American people would no longer suffer their seamen to be impressed upon the open sea. This I was positively told two years ago; and I am now particularly anxious to impress it upon the minds of the ministers; for they may be assured, that the American government, if it has actually declared war, will never make peace till that point is settled to the satisfaction of the American people; till, in short, we agree to desist wholly from taking any person whatever out of an American ship at sea. I am aware how stinging it will be to some persons in England to yield one jot to America. I am aware how much more they hate her government than they hate that of France. I am aware how glad they would be to hear of the U. States being swallowed up by an earthquake. Not so, however, the people of England generally, who do not grudge any thing that is yielded to America so much as they do what is yielded to other powers. They do not, besides, see very clearly the advantages they are to derive from the keeping down of the Americans by the means of the English navy. They do not see the benefit that is likely to accrue to them from any thing, the tendency of which is to press upon a free people in another country. Nothing, I am convinced, will ever make an American war popular in England. WM. COBBETT.

Botley, July 23d, 1812.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is much easier to preserve peace with a country, than to make peace after the passions have been inflamed, and war begun. Half the complacency, which is now shown by Ministers towards the United States, a few months ago would have secured to us the affections of a majority of the people, and defeated all the efforts of the French to excite them to war. Now, it is not easy to say what will satisfy them; nor to foresee what projects they may form. It is among other things unlikely that they will now, by the instigation of Bonaparte, take an active part with the Revolutionists in Mexico, and other parts of Spanish America, and endeavour to be beforehand with us there in separating them from the mother country, and assisting them to establish their independence? They think lightly indeed of America, who do not see the most lamentable evils that are likely to spring from the war so unhappily begun. The demand for more troops for the reinforcement of our garrisons—the demand of ships and seamen to cruise at the mouths of their numerous rivers. The stopping again of our looms and manufactories, in the moment when trade was about to revive—and with these the injury to our revenue, and the prevention of all power of diminishing our expense, are evils of a magnitude which most strike every considerate man—and which would have influenced any prudent and rational government.—Morn. Chron.

PRIZE LIST.

CONTINUED FROM THE LAST GAZETTE.

177. Ship Esther, 12 guns, 25 men, a valuable vessel—sent into Gloucester by the Montgomery of Salem.
178. Schooner Venus, privateer built, with a valuable cargo from the West Indies—sent into New-York by the Teazer privateer.
179. Ship Quebec, from Jamaica, 16 guns, 52 men, burthen 400 tons—laden with sugar, &c. valued at \$300,000—sent into New-York by the Saratoga, of that port. Her cargo consists of 334 hhds. sugar, 59 puncheons rum, 636 bales cotton, 52 tierces coffee, 51-2 tons logwood, 70 tons fustic, 1 ton ebony, a quantity of old copper, castor oil, hides and spars.—The Saratoga has returned to port with between 70 and 80 prisoners—nearly as many as her crew at present consists of.
180. Ship Richmond, 14 guns, 25 men besides officers, eight hundred tons burthen, deeply laden with West India produce, worth \$200,000—captured on her voyage from Jamaica for London, and sent into Portsmouth by the privateer Thomas.
181. Ship Adonis, of Greenock, 12 guns and 26 men, a valuable vessel in ballast, from Newfoundland for Nova Scotia—sent into Salem by the Montgomery privateer.
182. Ship Falmouth, 14 guns, 30 men, from Jamaica for Bristol, (E.) with a cargo valued at \$200,000, sent into Portsmouth by the Thomas, of that port.
- [The ship captured by the Atlas, and sent into Philadelphia, (see prize-list, No. 162) is called the Penstrit.]
183. Brig Two-Friends, sent into Boston by the Benjamin Franklin privateer.
184. Snow Friends, 6 guns, burthen 290 tons, laden with timber, &c. sent into do. by the Dart privateer.
185. Brig William, sent into Boston by the Rossie of Baltimore.
186. Schooner Trial, sent into Salem by the Leader of Providence.
187. Schooner John & George, sent into Boston by the Regulator privateer.
188. Ship —, chiefly laden with rum, sent into Wilmington, (N. Carolina,) by the Poor Sailor, of Charleston.
189. Brig —, with above 200 hhds. rum, sent into Portland by the Dart privateer.
190. Schooner Mary-Ann, with a cargo of rum and coffee—sent into Norfolk by the privateer Blackjoke of New-York.

The U. S. frigate Essex, capt. Porter, now lies at Chester and is in a very high state of equipment. She could be ready for sea in 20 minutes. Her officers are principally young men, but have all been

nursed in the cradle of Neptune. Her crew are fine healthy ardent fellows, eager to fight under a flag bearing the motto of “Free trade and sailor's rights.” Phil. Gaz.

It is said the noble hearted tars who composed the Constitution's crew will follow their Hull in his glorious course; and will not be taken from the side of the commander, on whom they can look with confidence and under whose direction their hearts will beat steady and firm in the heat of battle. Com. HULL is to take the command of the tough old CONSTELLATION—the same that the worthy TRUXTON commanded with such credit to himself and to his country. 16.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26.

Extract of a letter from Hamilton, county of St. Lawrence, dated Sept. 18.

“We have had a smart engagement in our neighborhood, between our troops and 33 Canadian batteaux, which we endeavored to take in Putney's bay. We had about 170 men in three large boats, in which was a brass cannon. The British were too strong, and the battle ended after about 3 hours firing, in the loss of Church's boat (which has been employed by the government) and one man (Macumber) killed, and 2 wounded.”

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

A letter from Halifax, Sept. 21, says the officers of the Guerriere who had arrived, speak very handsomely of the treatment which they received, both on board the Constitution and subsequent to their arrival.

Amelia Island, Sept. 19.

We have just received the disagreeable intelligence, that capt. Williams of the marine corps, with about 20 of his men, whilst escorting some waggon from camp to St. John's river for provisions were attacked by a party of Indians and after a severe conflict was obliged to retreat with the loss of his waggon and horses, and 1 man killed and 7 wounded. Capt. Williams had 7 ball wounds, three through one hand, and is not expected to live. This is the excellent officer who commanded at Amelia for 2 months after the Americans took possession of the island, and to whom the inhabitants most gratefully acknowledge their obligations for his gentlemanly conduct; his great exertions for preserving the peace for Fernandino, and the protection of their persons and property from the fury of the insurgents.

[From the Canandaigua Repository, Sept. 23.]

Regulations of the Civil Government of the Territory of Michigan.

WHEREAS the Territory of Michigan was, on the 16th day of Aug. 1812, ceded by capitulation to the arms of his Britannic Majesty; and the American flag removed and the British flag substituted on the same day at noon; and whereas on the same day a proclamation was issued by Isaac Brock, Esq. Major-General commanding his Majesty's forces in the province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c. And the said proclamation, among other things, announces to all the inhabitants of the said Territory, that, “wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the British government, the American laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until his Majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said Territory will admit thereof.” And whereas the said laws cannot be carried into execution according to the effect and intention so announced to the inhabitants without providing for the existence and continuance of the proper civil officers for the execution of the same, and without the necessary courts and other judicial authorities for the administration of justice among the said inhabitants. Now therefore be it known, that I, the undersigned, Henry Proctor, colonel in the military forces of his Britannic Majesty, now commanding in the Territory of Michigan, do make and establish for the time being, the following regulations for the civil administration of the said Territory:

- 1st. The civil officers, remaining in the country, shall continue to exercise the respective functions appertaining to their offices, without any new commissions for the same, and those offices which are suspended by the departure from the country of those holding them, shall be supplied as herein after provided.
- 2d. The civil executive powers shall be exercised by a civil governor. The civil governor or shall appoint to all offices, which are or shall be vacant, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.
- 3d. Courts of Justice shall be held as usual.
- 4th. Legislative provisions need not be adopted from the laws of the American states. A majority shall not be necessary when any of the offices are vacant. The secretary shall make two copies of all executive proceedings and legislative regulations, one of which shall be transmitted for the use of the British government, and the other shall be retained.
- 5th. The expenses of the civil administration shall be defrayed quarterly by the proper officer in the military department, paying the lawful amount thereof to the civil treasurer. The duties, customs and revenues accruing according to the laws of the United States, shall be paid quarterly by the collectors to the proper officer in the military department. The internal duties and revenues accruing to the territory of Michigan, shall be paid to the proper treasurers thereof.
- 6th. The undersigned will act as civil governor of the territory for the time being. Augustus B. Woodward, chief justice of the said Territory is appointed secretary. The offices of register and receiver of the land office and post-master, are superseded, reserving a full right to adjust all anterior concerns. All officers in the Indian department are superseded. Given under my hand at Detroit, the 21st day of August, 1812, and in the 52d year of his majesty's reign. (Signed) HENRY PROCTOR, Col.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

SUMMARY.

Lord Wellington's victory over Marmont at Salamanca on the 22d of July, appears to have been most splendid and decisive—and seems calculated to decide for the present year, the fate of the war in that part of Spain. The French lost 3 eagles, 22 pieces of cannon, 200 officers, 6000 prisoners, and 18000 men. For leagues the earth was strewn with dead bodies—Marmont escaped badly wounded. Wellington and Beresford, also received slight wounds. The loss of the English is stated at 8000 men.—We have reports, that the siege of Cadiz is raised, and hopes were entertained of capturing the French army under Marshal Soult, which had been before that place. Ballasteros had evacuated Malaga, and soon after, had a severe battle with general Soult. The result is stated differently in the papers. It is not yet confirmed that Wellington had obtained possession of Madrid which king Joseph had left, with 15000 men, to form a junction with Marmont. The crisis in Spain is considered as passed. We have always thought that it was in Buonaparte's power to overrun Spain in a single campaign; and that he probably had protracted the war in that country to exhaust the resources of England. But it is possible for him to over-act his part: he may make the Spaniards good soldiers by fighting them, and be beat out of Spain by them afterwards.

On the 11th of August, corn of every description is represented, in a letter from England, to be alarmingly high, and was advancing in price every market day. Flour was selling at 19 dollars per barrel.

The Dey of Algiers, it is said, has been added to the list of our enemies—the pretenses offered, are the delay in furnishing him with the supplies stipulated for by treaty, and an American armed schooner firing into an Algerine vessel—as a satisfaction for the latter, the Bashaw has demanded of Consul Lear \$100,000. The supplies had sailed from America, put back once and sailed again; since which we have not heard of them. These are doubtless mere pretenses—the hostility of the Moor proceeds from the quarter which raises the tomahawk and scalping knife on our frontier—we hope when peace is made, to hear of no more treaty stipulations of tribute.

From the eastern papers, it appears that all the people of Connecticut have not allied themselves to the English harlot—in Toland, and other towns of that state, volunteer companies of militia are forming, with a view to offer their services to the president of the United States. And in Maine 5000 volunteers are organized, that there may be no necessity to place drafted militia under the control of the governor of Massachusetts. We have from these circumstances less apprehensions of English intrigues in the East—the patriotism of private citizens outrun the tardy or treacherous conduct of their rulers. The governor of North-Carolina has invited his countrymen to form volunteer corps of militia. Capt. McRae's company of Petersburg, Va. volunteers had been ordered to Marietta. Companies were forming in various parts of that state.—The Pennsylvania militia are marching towards the state of Ohio—Brigadier General Smyth left Albany on the 18th Sept. to assume the command of the regular troops assembling at Niagara, to which point a very considerable force appears to be marching from various quarters—2000 militia from Pennsylvania are marching thither.

"The regular troops, with Gen. Hull, and even the officer's wives (in cabrioles) were marched through the streets of Montreal to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*, until they came to the monument of Lord Nelson, when *God save the King* was struck, and *hats off*, ordered. Our indignant Yankees, however, to a man, refused to obey the order."

The account of the capture of Hull and the Guerriere, had arrived at Halifax—the latter occasioned more mortification than the former did joy. Hull had not arrived at Washington, as stated in our last—he is now represented to be on a journey to Massachusetts. Col. Finley arrived at Baltimore the 2d Oct. and confirms Col. Cass's account in every particular.

A Baltimore paper of the 3d ult. states, that flour is in great demand at \$10—wheat at \$1 85 c.—and corn at 90 cents; caused we expect, by the rapid manufacture of Spanish and Portuguese vessels.

It is uncertain whether Admiral Warren has appeared on our coast or not. The London Courier of the 14th August says, his orders for sailing were countermanded, whilst a letter from Eastport, notices his arrival at Halifax with 6 sail of the line and 12 frigates.

Timothy Pickens has become a candidate for Congress in Massachusetts.—David R. Williams, of North Carolina, has declined a poll.—The presidential election, is warmly contested in several states. Madison's friends are not generally active, yet sanguine—and De Witt Clinton's partisans, have formed a coalition with the high-toned federalists of Boston and elsewhere.

A GRAND CAUCUS was held at New-York about the last of September, composed of the leading friends of De Witt Clinton, and Otis, Harper and other federalists from different states, who supported the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798. What contract was then entered into, we are not particularly informed—but a New-York paper says, that Rufus King, dissented from this bargain and sale mode of electing a president.—The following article is selected from the Phoenix, which goes to prove what has been often asserted, that for personal aggrandizement, De Witt Clinton, will form an alliance with any party whatever, no matter whether they are republicans, federalists, or the associates of Henry at Boston, and that Timothy Pickens and Harper and Otis, must well understand his views, or they would not support him as president.

RUFUS KING, ESQ.

This gentleman, though opposed to us in politics, is entitled to credit for his undaunted opposition to the state juggler and would-be-president.

The dishonorable and corrupt principles advanced by his associates in the GRAND CAUCUS elicited from him a blaze of talents which electrified and appalled the unblushing advocates of bribery. We have it from unquestionable authority that Mr. O. of Boston, Mr. H. rper of Maryland, Mr. H. of Delaware, and Mr. — and Mr. — of New-York, received such a lashing from Mr. King which will make them smart for years to come. Mr. Walsh was more than glanced at, and the cunning deputies of little Connecticut were handled with caustic severity. The majority of the Junta, and the Tories of New-York, were excessively irrita-

ted at his remarks. His indignation at their want of principle, and his exposure of their baseness, produced however not the slightest effect, so deeply is the federal-party sunk in depravity.—The correct conduct of Mr. King they can never forget nor forgive.

Mr. K. used every argument, to persuade them to renounce their disorganizing and seditious schemes to thwart the measures of government. He expatiated with great energy and eloquence, on the novel situation of our country, and the efforts which should be made by all parties to strengthen the hands of the administration and to render us respected and dreaded by our enemies. He also dwelt upon the little prospect of a favorable change, from the elevation of Mr. Clinton, a man without comprehensive political views, without patriotism, consistency, or good faith.—A *savage persecutor of federalism*—and, the most flexible and intriguing politician that our country has given birth. That the march of Clinton's ambition kept pace with his depravity; and that should he chance to be elevated to the presidency, he would be incompetent to fulfil the duties of the station, and would prove an everlasting disgrace to the party that placed him in power at the expense of virtue!

DE WITT CLINTON.

His election to the presidency it is said will tend "more closely to unite the different interests of the country, and to concentrate the strength of the Union"—Further, that "the competition between Mr. Madison and Mr. Clinton is not a party question." When we reflect for a moment on the earnest desire of the federalists to elect Mr. Clinton, will any man of common sense, say, that this is not a party question? Can any man suppose, that it will more closely unite the different interests of the country, and concentrate the strength of the Union? How can such discordant materials cement a union, or concentrate the different interests of the country? If the question was solely confined to the republicans which of the two should be chosen, if might admit of a doubt; but that the federalists would ever become cordial to the administration of Mr. Clinton, (who has denounced them in the most opprobrious terms) is too great an absurdity to place any confidence in. He has declared them to be the most pestiferous body of men in society—that they are in league with Britain—and that there is no reliance to be placed in them. How then can these men unite the different interests, or concentrate the strength of the Union? It is an unnatural connection which must ever produce altercation and animosity. We may as well ally Judas Iscariot and the apostle Paul—Calvinism with Armenianism—or Arnold with Washington. All the political properties are at variance;—for if they unite with Clinton, they condemn themselves; and if he unites with them they condemn himself. How can they harmonize in the present controversy? They say the British have done us "no essential injury." Will Mr. Clinton respond to this declaration? They have ever vindicated the British in the impressment of our seamen, the attack on the Chesapeake, and the blockading system. The federal resolutions have always advocated the British on these points against our government—let us read the writings of the "Boston Rebel"—or has Timothy in one instance condemned the ministry for their outrages these particulars? How preposterous then to talk about concentrating the strength of the union in the choice of Mr. Clinton! If any thing can weaken it, it must be the choice of this gentleman. The British will be encouraged to pursue their measures, as they will know that such a mongrel compromise must end in national imbecility. We shall by this choice give the enemy four years more to mature their plots, and during this period they will be planning for their Henries and other emissaries, the subversion of our government—It is a paltry attempt to restore union—It is a poor miserable subterfuge of federalism. They are conscious of their perfidy, and therefore attempt to carry their measures by fraud and artifice.—They know that Mr. Clinton (unless he becomes an apostate) will be more obstinately opposed to them than Mr. Madison is. The very compromise will be used as an argument against him. They never will conform their measures to his; but through him will become more resolute to persist in them. Instead therefore of this jesuitical hypocritical and perfidious policy, let the federalists act openly on this occasion. Let them nominate a federal character, and not presume to dupe the republicans by such fallacious oppositions. They know that Mr. Clinton is equally as obnoxious to them as Mr. Madison—and it is nothing but a crafty trick for them to propose him. Nothing but perfidy could lead them to the artifice. Would men of honor nominate a Chief Magistrate to rule over them who had denounced them as the most infamous characters in society? Would honest men become such suppliants to one who has stigmatized them as the basest wretches in the community? Would men of integrity condescend to vote for a President who has compared them to Satan, denounced them such profligates, and so polluted with ambition, that they had rather "rule in Hell than serve in Heaven." If he was chosen, could he place any confidence in their friendship and sincerity? Could he appoint them to any office with any dependence on their integrity? Would he blast his own reputation by promoting men of whom he has such a degrading opinion! Men void of honour, patriotism, and even of common honesty, could never expect to become his associates. Such an inconsistency of conduct would be derogatory to Mr. Clinton; for if he once lowered himself to such duplicity, the federal faction would become ten times more mischievous in their projects the next four years than they have been for twelve years past.

If Mr. Madison is opposed because he was nominated by the republicans in congress, surely Mr. Clinton ought to be opposed because he is nominated by the federalists. The republicans act consistent, and it is probable union would prevail from this consistency. But the federalists act absurdly, and the absurdity must eventually generate anarchy. For the moment Mr. Clinton was chosen, the federal party would lay in their claim to his patronage, and if he refused them, the "dogs of federalism" would be let out to worry him through every trace of his administration. We trust the real friends of the country will be guarded against the wiles of federalism, and not suffer themselves to be deceived by the stratagems of apostate whigs, in the garb of republicanism. *Boston Chronicle.*

In the Trenton Federalist, of April 21, 1806, Messrs. Madison, Monroe, and Clinton are mentioned, as Candidates for the Presidency; and this remark is added: "Should De Witt Clinton succeed, THE DEVIL AND ALL WILL BE PROMOTED." This Declaration, of the Federalist, accounts for the zeal with which certain Federal Gentry advocate the election of Mr. CLINTON!

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER—The American Statesman (a paper, which has been distinguished as the apologist of Mr. Pope) informs the public, that a dinner was lately given to the honourable Mr. Pope at some house in the upper part of Fayette—when among others, the following toast was drank, and hailed with nine cheers by the company assembled:

"Congressional Caucusses—UNCONSTITUTIONAL and unworthy the representatives of a free people—may they be a STINK in the nostrils of all honest freemen."

Mr. Printer—examine the STATESMAN for yourself—the pretty and decent word, was used by a company assembled to do honor to Mr. Pope, and the company and Mr. Pope (no doubt) himself, applauded it, with NINE CHEERS—for it is not stated, that there was ONE dissenting voice. But in fact I do not request you or the public to notice the decent word. No, no—for the credit of Kentucky, I would not have it known, that such nauseous ideas were expressed at a dinner PREPARED IN HONOR OF ONE OF OUR HONORABLE SENATORS or at all pervaded the heads of the company attending it. My object is barely to call your attention to the course which the honourable senator and his friends are pursuing, relative to the presidential election.

Mr. Pope, last winter at Washington, was one of the "Congressional Caucus" which recommended Mr. Madison as president of the United States,—was one of those who on that occasion, pledged himself to support Mr. Madison's election—and then accepted the appointment of Committee-man to promote it. Yet without resigning, or relinquishing the commission, his friends in Kentucky and his public dinners, express opinions unfavourable to the Congressional Caucus, and to Madison's election. Good faith, would have prescribed another course—but Mr. Pope may think differently—and Mr. Pope, is an—"honourable man."

It has been suggested to me, that the toasters, might have gone beyond Mr. Pope's intentions—very true—but whiskey often brings out secrets from men—who have latent or ulterior objects in view. But mark—no charge is intended to be made, against Mr. Pope or his friends. *SIMON.*

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a federalist of Kentucky, has published the first volume of what he calls the "History of Kentucky." In this work, he has most atrociously calumniated the moral, literary and political character of the venerable and illustrious FRANKLIN. The part which that immortal scholar and patriot took in the revolution has called forth the unprincipled slander of the disgraced and contemptible Kentucky federal scribbler, who has the impudence to set himself up as a judge not only of the moral and political reputation but even of the profound literary works, of the greatest statesman, the brightest scholar and philosopher that ever adorned the western hemisphere. *Balt. Amer.*

From the Western Citizen.

MR. LYLE—Having of late seen the American Statesman teeming with all the filth that used to crowd the columns of the *Rattle-Snake*, it excited me to write the following lines, which, if you think proper, you may insert in your next paper, and charge them to the account of your humble

SERVANT.

A Marshall's SNAKE kept up the strife,
Till't lost its teeth and lost its life,
And when it died, poor Humphrey then,
Poured'd all his poison into Penn.

Daring outrage by the Friends of Order.

On Wednesday last, as the Attorney-general was proceeding to Annapolis, on business relating to the cases of Manslaughter, against Hanson and other Slaughterers of *Gale and Williams*, he was grossly insulted, abused, threatened, and mobbed on the public highway. *Charles Warfield*, was the most conspicuous Actor in the shameful and disgraceful outrage. The presence of *Henry R. Warfield*, Esq. an intimate friend of the Attorney-general, alone prevented them from proceeding to the greatest extreme. *Balt. Sun.*

In Kentucky the whole population capable of bearing arms, consider themselves volunteers. Five hundred or a thousand men are embodied, equipped, and on their march in that state, in less time than we should take to raise fifty. It is true they are more adjacent to the scene of war, but every man who can possibly leave his business, ought to contribute towards the protection of our frontiers. Few mails arrive from the west, without bringing accounts of fresh massacres by the English and their Indian allies; and unless a sufficient force be provided for their immediate extermination, or at least for their being effectually quelled, our whole frontier inhabitants must be reduced to the most deplorable situation. We are firmly of opinion that in our warfare with the Indians and the British, with whom they are associated, no quarter should be given. We would fight them after their own fashion.

With the army which in a little time will have collected on our Western and Northwestern borders, we hope some effectual blow will be struck. Thirty thousand men can reduce the Canadians, and settle the business with our Indian neighbors. Hull's treachery instead of being a disadvantage, will most probably prove beneficial to our cause, as it has enraged the people, and excited an almost unexampled spirit of patriotism

throughout the nation. Men who have heretofore filled the highest and most honorable posts, have relinquished their stations, become privates in volunteer companies, and marched in defence of their country. To the citizens of Baltimore we say "Go thou and do so likewise." *Baltimore Whig.*

We have occasionally announced such appointments in the army, &c. as have come to our knowledge; but it is very probable that some of those which have been made have never been so published by us. We therefore publish the following complete list of the general officers of the U. States.

Major Generals.—Henry Dearborn, Thomas Pinkney.

Brigadier Generals.—James Wilkinson, Wade Hampton, James Winchester, Joseph Bloomfield, William Hull, Thomas Flournoy, John Armstrong, John Chandler, William H. Harrison, John P. Boyd.

Quarter-Master-General.—Morgan Lewis.

Adjutant General.—Thomas Cushing. Inspector General.—Alexander Smyth. *Nat. Intel.*

TRENTON, Sept. 23.

Military movements.—On Tuesday afternoon last, a fine troop of cavalry under captain Selden, left the encampment near this city for the north. Colonel Burn, of the cavalry, proceeded on the same day.

On Friday, a handsome company of artillery marched through this place in the same direction.

Our accounts from Plattsburg are to the 13th, at which time all was well. Gen. Hull had arrived, having been released on parole. The 15th, or Jersey regiment, under col. Pike, were encamped three miles in advance of the rest of the brigade. They call their position "Camp Defiance." Lieut. Col. Bearley had erected a fort near the camp, which he named "Fort Pike."

On the 22d, the twenty Pennsylvania teams, which some time since passed through this place with clothing, &c. for the northern army, arrived at Greenbush.

On the 18th, the 13th U. S. regiment, under Col. Schuyler, passed through Albany, from Greenbush for Niagara. It was nearly full and well clothed, equipped and armed.

New-York Frontier.—St. Lawrence County.

TO THE EDITOR.

Madrid, Sept. 17, 1812.

I have but a few minutes by the mail, to give you a history of an engagement had yesterday, between the troops of this county and the British on the other side. On Tuesday evening the 15th, Major Nash, commandant at Hamilton, received information of a brigade of boats (20 or 30) passing up the river, supposed to be loaded with military stores. He immediately dispatched an express to Lieut. Col. Benedict, commanding at Ogdensburg, stating the circumstance, and proposing to attack the boats, provided Col. Benedict would send a detachment from Hamilton to Tonsard, or Frenchman's Island, (so called) about 6 miles up the river from Hamilton. Col. Benedict very promptly replied, he would send the required aid, to meet him at the time and place appointed. Accordingly at evening, a detachment of about 70 from Col. Benedict's regiment, under the command of Maj. Flash, moved from Ogdensburg in four boats, with one piece of artillery, a six pounder, and landed the men on the Island before day-light, unperceived by the enemy. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, Maj. Nash, with his detachment of about seventy, began their march up the river, where they found the boats from Ogdensburg ready to receive and transport to the Island. At about an hour after sunrise, the Canadian boats having got into the gut between the Island and Canada shore, our people commenced a well-directed fire from the field-piece, which was placed on board of a boat at the east point of the island, and from the whole line of musketry. The enemy were immediately grove from their boats to the shore, and from thence to the woods. It was about twenty minutes before the panic-struck enemy commenced firing: at this moment, had our people a few light boats to have followed them up, they might have taken a number of theirs. The guard, which was at a distance, when the fire commenced, soon came up; and the Canadian militia collected to a very considerable number, and returned a brisk fire, which was continued with unabated spirit for about three hours; when, finding the British approaching with two gun-boats, and very large reinforcements from Prevost, and our people having nearly expended their ammunition, they abandoned the island, and returned to their respective quarters.

During the hottest of the engagement, about twenty of our men, under the command of Lieut. Goss, went on board one of our large boats, and moved her round the west end of the island into the gut, in expectation of capturing some of the abandoned boats. The attention of the enemy was immediately turned to this boat, and so hot a fire kept up at her, at the distance of about fifteen rods, as to oblige our people, after having two of their men wounded, to abandon her. They expected she would drift down to the other end of the island, and be taken up by our gun-boat: she being removed from her station, the boat, with two of the officers' swords, and some trifling articles, fell into the hands of the enemy. Had the fire of the enemy been well-directed, they must have destroyed every man on board the boat: however surprising, only two were wounded.—Mr. Johnson and Mr. McCumber, both volunteers. The latter died of his wounds this morning, and was buried this evening with the

honors of war. His funeral formed the largest procession ever known in this county.

It was gratifying indeed, to the patriotic heart, to see what spirit the militia turned out. Maj. Nash had dispatched an express, the moment it was determined to prosecute the expedition, to the Silver Grays, with directions to proceed to Hamilton, for its protection during the absence of the troops. In a very few hours, the whole of the town was in motion; and so prompt was the order executed, that many of our aged veterans arrived in time to accompany the expedition to the island. After the firing was heard, it was hardly possible to keep them from the scene of action. Among the number of aged heroes in arms, who got upon the island, was Capt. Butterfield, aged 68! With his rifle, the old man was seen to drop one of the enemy.

CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 10.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency, R. J. Meigs, to a gentleman in this place, dated,

URBANA, Oct. 8, 1812.

"Our army of Ohio is encamped at Manary's, 4 miles from the Indian villages. Gen. Harrison and Gen. Tupper, when they arrived at Fort Defiance found the Indians fled—and the British artillery supposed to be taken by water down the Maume.—Gen. Harrison was on Sunday last pressing down the Maume, hoping to cut off their retreat to Brownstown. Two hundred waggons marched from St. Mary's three days ago with biscuit, flour and bacon for Defiance. Fort Wayne is again besieged by Indians.—The troops of Ohio, Gen. Harrison does not wish to advance farther than Manary's until he orders.—We have with us a travelling Forge, 3 Ammunition waggons, 4 pieces of Artillery, 1200 Troops, one company of Spies, one company of Dragoons, and at last have Tents and Camp Equipage in good order. I shall join the army to-morrow."

PITTSBURG, October 9.

By the Express Post from Portage, the Head Quarters of Gen. Wadsworth, about 50 miles from Cleveland, we are happy in having it in our power to contradict the report in circulation of the defeat and massacre of a detachment from Gen. Perkins' command at the river Huron. The circumstances related to us, and which may be depended upon, are as follow: Gen. Perkins had detached Captain Cotton, with a party of 90 men, to the Peninsula of Sandusky, to secure some salt said to be there; on the arrival of the party they discovered some Indians, whom they immediately attacked!—the Indians retreated until they were joined by another party, when a brisk fight took place, and had it not been for some misunderstanding of the orders, it is probable the whole of the Indians would have been killed and taken, as our men had out flanked and nearly surrounded them—It is, however, satisfactory to add, that the Indians were beaten, several scalps taken, and, although the number killed could not be correctly ascertained, there is no doubt but their loss greatly exceeded ours, which was 6 killed and 10 wounded, none of them dangerously. Capt. Cotton had returned to camp.

It is with pleasure we add, that the report of Mr. James Root, who formerly resided in this town, being killed in the battle, is not true. He has returned unhurt, and his conduct and bravery are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation.

The detachment of 2000 men, ordered by the Governor from the Militia of this State, to rendezvous at this place, on the 20th inst, have been encamped for several days on the bank of the Alleghany river.—On Tuesday last they elected *Richard Crooks*, of Washington County, Brigadier General; *Joel Perree*, of Alleghany county, and *Robert Patterson*, of Fayette county, Colonels. It is said they will march on Sunday to join Gen. Harrison, whose Head Quarters is at Wooster, in Ohio.

New-York, Sept. 30.—By passengers in the Steam-Boat from Albany we learn, that the forces under Gen. Bloomfield at Plattsburg amounts to between three and four thousand men, regulars and militia. That the British were cutting up the roads in Canada, and fortifying every small place capable of making any defence. The alarm of invasion of our territory had subsided at Plattsburg. There were between 2 and 3000 militia and some regulars at Burlington, in Vermont; where barracks were erecting for the troops. Most of the troops which arrived at Head-Quarters were sent to Niagara.

Waterford, Sept. 29.

By a gentleman direct from Sacket's Harbor, we learn, that a detachment of 100 riflemen from that place, passed in the night over to the British side; surprised a party stationed at Stony Point; killed 10 or 12; set a block house on fire, took several prisoners and 16 muskets—lost one man only. Report said that 500 British an evening or two after, crossed the lake lower down, and burnt 2 or 3 buildings and returned.

We understand that Gen. Brown commanding at Sacket's Harbor, lately gave captain Forsyth of the rifle company stationed there, the command of an expedition against a small village on the Canada shore where were situated some public stores and garrisoned by about 120 regular troops; that capt. Forsyth succeeded in burning the stores, after taking such property as he could carry away, with the loss of but one man killed and one wounded on his part. It is likewise stated the loss of the British was from 10 to 15 men killed and several wounded.—*U. Patriot.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, about the 25th September last, a dark bay mare, 12 or 13 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, black mane and tail—when he trots he throws one of his fore feet (I believe the right) very much out, occasioned by a strain—swiftdail—marked with the collar and geers; but other mark recollected. Also, a *Bright Horse*, 5 or 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, all red white, small blaze in his face, a noper of white spots on his fore legs; somewhat the appearance of a surflet, switch tail, brand. For the delivery of the above horses the subscriber, the above reward will be paid five dollars for either.

E. PER.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1812.

Capt. John Beach.

SIR—TAKE NOTICE, that on Saturday the 31st inst. we shall attend at the house of Griffin Yeatman, in the town of Cincinnati, state of Ohio, in order to take the depositions of Henry Bechtel and others, to be read in evidence in the following suits, viz.: One wherein James Morrison and John W. Hunt are plaintiffs, and John Beach is defendant; and another wherein James Morrison is plaintiff, and John Beach is defendant, depending in the seventh circuit court of the United States, and in the Kentucky district.

JAMES MORRISON,
JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, 5th Oct. 1812.

41-4

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.
January 14, 1812.

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGETS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thruett Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812.

20-1f

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths & Brass Founders.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches, at their former stand opposite the Branch Bank, on Main street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

They have, and intend keeping on hand, a general assortment of

Gold & Silver Ware,

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRIDLE BITS, STIRRUP IRONS &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting,

Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach

Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

Also, a general assortment of

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels &

Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery,

Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

Always on hand.

Wanted immediately, an APPRENTICE

to the Brass Founding business. Also, one to

the White Smith business. Any person wish-

ing to learn either of the above branches, will

be received on very liberal terms.

The highest price in cash will be given for

old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

26-1f

June 22d, 1812

Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a Light Bay Horse 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, nicked, but dont carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trot, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812.

38-1f

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry ROAN HORSE.

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canthers well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812.

30

TAKEN UP by William Amess, living on James Marshall's plantation in Woodford county, within three miles of the court-house, living on the waters of Clear Creek, one BAY MARE, her off hind foot white, a star in her forehead, 12 years old, 14 1/2 hands high; appraised to \$15 before me this 11th day of April, 1812.

H. WATKINS, J. P.

42-3f

TAKEN UP by William Payner, living on Spencer creek, Montgomery county, a dark bay mare, thirteen hands high, seven years old, both hind feet white, a star and snip, branded on the near shoulder (C) some saddle spo, appraised to \$12. Posted before me this 24th August, 1812.

AARON HALL, J. P. M. C.

41-3f

FRANK BILLS OF LADING,
FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Harrison Circuit Court,

September Term, 1812, oct.

PHILIP T. RICHARDSON, & JACOB

LAUDMAN, Plffs

against

ANDREW M'KIMSON & JOHN

M'KIMSON, Defs.

In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainants by their

counsel, and it appearing to the satisfac-

tion of this court that the defendant Andrew

M'KIMSON is no inhabitant of this common-

wealth, and he having failed to enter his ap-

pearance herein agreeably to law and the rules

of this court, on motion of the said complain-

ants, it is ordered that the said defendant do

appear here on the first day of our next Febru-

ary term, and answer the complainant's bill,

otherwise the same will be taken against him

for confessed, and that a copy of this order be

inserted in some authorised newspaper in this

state for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Attest,

40-8t Andrew Moore, D. Ck.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT that I live in. The large two story framed house that Mr. Nathan Burrow keeps store in, on which is a brick kitchen, with a room for servants, smoke house, dairy and pump, on Limestone street. Also the lot adjoining Todd's factory, fronting High and Water streets, 66 feet—about sixty building lots, lying between Steam-Mill street and Keiser's lot.

A tract of 400 acres of good land in Grayson county. A tract of 514 acres about 5 miles from Louisville. Three lots of land on Sandy, containing about ten thousand acres—and eighty-five acres adjoining the town of Lexington, which I will lay off in lots to suit purchasers, with the Houses, Barn, Garden, &c.

The whole of this property, I would prefer selling to an individual, and will take in payment one half Bank Stock of Kentucky; 2,500 dollars in cash, and the balance in Ohio lands, that may be so situated as to suit me.

I will also sell a NEGRO WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN, now at Mr. Danl. Bryant's, about 5 miles from town; or I will sell the whole of this property for a small part of the purchase money in hand, and the balance payable by instalments of one, two and three years.

Lexington, Sept. 10th 1812.

F. RIDGELY

38-6t

For Sale or Rent,

FOR a term of years, a Grist & Saw Mill, both well calculated for merchant and country work, on a good stream of water, about three or four miles from Cynthia, in Harrison county, and about one mile from the South Fork of Licking, in an excellent neighbourhood for small grain and timber, with one hundred and ninety acres of LAND belonging to the mills, with a stone dwelling house and stone still house fifty by thirty four feet, a beveled log house two stories high, and other necessary houses suitable for a large family. About two hundred young apple trees, and a good many peach and plum trees—seventy-five or eighty acres cleared land, and a plenty of good water on it. A good title will be made for the land, and will be sold low for cash in reasonable payments, or I will take good property in or near Lexington. For further particulars apply to Jacob Landman, living four miles from Lexington, on the Henry's mill road. Possession may be had almost any time after the first day of October next.

38-1f

September 14th, 1812.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND

MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent

& Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden

Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild,

so as to be used with safety by persons in every

situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off su-

perfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secreti-

ons—to restore and amend the appetite—pro-

duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent

colds, which are often of fatal consequences.

A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on

its first appearance—they are celebrated for re-

moving habitual costiveness, sickness at the

tomach and severe head ache—and ought to be

taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious

in preventing and curing disorders attendant on

long voyages, and should be procured and care-

fully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during

the last eleven years, an immense number of

children and adults of various dangerous com-

plaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract

of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chro-

nical Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy,

Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-

blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and

neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINT-

MENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine

for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the

various complaints which result from dissipated

pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in

climates unfavorable to the constitution; the

immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication,

or other destructive intemperance; the unskil-

ful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases

peculiar to females at a certain period of life;

bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate

Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consump-

tions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping

Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine Ger-

man Corn Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by

the above medicines, may be seen at the place

of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many

other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the

original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun

by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By the

particular appointment) at the stores of Wal-

lard Mentele, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg &

Dudley, in Frankfort.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexing-
ton, which if not taken out in three
months, will be sent to the General Post-Office
as dead letters.

Abernathy Blaxton
Albertain James
Alexander Mrs. Ann
Askey Thomas
Alsop William
Allnut William

Brownlee George
Burbridge Ezekiel
Bledsoe Richard
Bryan David
Barker William
Barr Robert sen.
Barr Thomas sen.
Barr Henry
Barkley John
Boon Orvid
Brown Morgan
Boston Barby
Brown Joshua
Barr Robert R.
Bradley Jerry
Beal Middleton
Beard Miss Anna M.
Boggs M. S. Nancy
Beard Maj. Hugh
Bolding Silah
Bakewell Mr.
Baker James
Barkley Darcus T.
Brank Ephram
Bryan John jr.
Byrd William
Boatwright John R.

Corman Abraham
Chinn John
Cox John
Crow John
Caldwell Thomas
Clarke Mrs. Maria M.
Clarke William
Crutcher James
Croskin Barbery
Carter Robert
Clarke Micajah
Campbell James M.
Clarke & Plumer
Coppock Benjamin
Curd Price
Coleman Thomas
Cogsel George

Dennis Robert
Dewhurst George
Davis Jesse
Dason William
Divers James
Dickenson Elizabeth
Dedman Col. Richmond
Dole Robert

Estis Littleton
Eberole Abraham
Easily Obadiah
Easome Richard
Eads William G.
English John

Ford James
Foley William
French John
Fleming James
Feagle William
Featherston Caroleo

Girard Monsieur
Giraud Mark A. A.
Gatewood Robert A.
Graves Thomas C.
Garner Thomas
Gess Thomas

Hodges Daniel
Hawkins Parry
Hawkins Lt. Thos.
Higgins Azariah
Hilton Margaret
Herdson Susannah B.
Holmes Mary Ann
Heaton David
Henry James P.
Hutchison James
Hackard John
Harkins Joseph
Haden Anthony
Hopkins Robert
Harmon Ase
Hempill James
Hutt Corbin R.
Huttsell Geo. & Jno.
Hollaway Capt. George
Huber John
Hudson John
Hughes James

Jackson Thomas
Johnson Philip
Jordan William
Jenkins Hamilton

Kirk Robert
Kemper Tilton
Kirtley Francis
Kendall Joseph

Lukebill Christian
Litteral Richard
Lynch William
Linsey William
Lawrence J. B.
Long Elisha
Lephon Martha
Logan Hugh
Laughlin Simon
Lemon Rebecca
Legrand Abner
Link Jacob
Laws William
Lewis William

M'Cary Richard
Murchill Robert D.
Moore Capt. William
Moland James
Miller John A.
Maxwell Joseph
Madison William S.
Messic Job
Miffin Solomon
Murphy John
Mantrell Paul
Mecker William P.
McClure Samuel
McMeekin James
Moore Samuel
Mulhohn Daniel
Mackman's Easter
McClintic Samuel
Meade James
McCormack Robert
McCamant Samuel
Maguin E.
Maxwell Mr.
Morrison Doct. D. E.
Menefee Jarrod
Maxwell Wm. or Tait
Massie John

M'Crosky Samuel
Murphy Ann
M'Dowell Maj. John
Moore Charles C.
Morris Clement
Morrison Maj. James
Moore Capt. William
M'Call John
Moore Rev. James
M'Cullough Lawson
Murrell Thomas
M'Connell Doct. Robt.
Mentelle W.
Mawry Leonard H.
Moore Francis
M'Chord James
M'Isaac Miss Jane
Manuel Thomas
Marshall Stephen
M'Isaac Isaac
M'Call Capt. John
Munday Mrs. Patsey
M'Call William
Morrison James
Miller William jr.
Martin James
Martin Andrew
M'Cardie David

Nicholas George W.
Nay Joseph
Neilson William

Oknell Robert
Overstreet Robert D.
Offutt George H.
Offutt Otha

Peek Elisha
Priestman Wm.
Peek Jno. H.
Perry Roderick
Powell Ambrose
Powell Reuben
Porter Seth
Price Enoch
Pierce William

Quirey Capt. Charles

Ramsey Alexander
Richey Mary Ann
Rowers Mary
Reed Adam
Rise Joel
Roggers Joseph
Rowe Benj.
Robert Peter I.
Randall Miss Matilda
Rieley James
Russell William
Ruth David

Short Peyton
Stamper Jonathan
Stevenson Henry
Spangler John
Sayre Joseph
Smith John
Summers William
Smith John M. S.
Sasser William T.
Shiffeld Capt.
Sarah (with A. Curtis)
Summers William B.
Simpson John
Sydnor John P.
Sail J.
Sawtooth William
Slater Doct. J. J.
Smith James
Spurr William
Smith Rice
Sparling George
Ditto John
Smith Thos. & son
Salle or
Shally Peter

Towles Rawleigh D.
Tomlin Elijah
Todd Thomas
Todd Doct. Harry J.
Taylor Robert J.
Todd Hon. Thomas

Utley John

Venable James
Vance Joseph

Waters Sarah
Warren Thomas
Woolfolk John
Warble John
Williams Charles
Ward Frazer
Washington John
Williamson Carneal
Wrigley Miles
Waller John
Williams Zephaniah
Warner Benj.
Vaugh Alexander
Walker Jos. care of
Rev J. Moore
Woodworth Japeth
West Joseph
Wormly Francis
Wood Gideon
Wilkinson Dr. Liddle
Wallace Mary Ann

Young Ambrose, Esq.
Young John D. clk. f. c.
Young Margaret

JOHN JORDAN JUN. P. M.

New William

Noe George

Owings Thomas D.

Oneal Robert

Offutt Samuel

P

Pierce Jno.

Parkins Isaac

Parker Mrs. Mary

Price James C.

Price Phoeby

Payne Theodisia

Price Adrew F.

Price Willis

Pigg Lewis

Q